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10/705,199	11/12/2003	David J.P. Baar	198821-388249	2923

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EXAMINER

DEBNATH, SUMAN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2135

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/22/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/705,199

Applicant(s)

BAAR, DAVID J.P.

Examiner

Suman Debnath

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– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/12/2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 November 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03/05/2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are pending in this application.

Drawings

2. Figures 1-3 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description:

Reference character "650" is used in specification to designate a "toolbar" (page 18, line 9) but not in FIG. 4.

Reference characters "610", "612", 620" and "630" are used in specification (page 10, line 22-24) but not in FIG. 6.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended

replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet or "New Sheet pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

4. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Reference character "650" is used in specification to designate a "toolbar" (page 18, line 9) but not in FIG. 4.

Reference characters "610", "612", 620" and "630" are used in specification (page 10, line 22-24) but not in FIG. 6.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-4, 7-16 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brew et al. (Pub. No.: US 2003/0196114 A1), hereinafter "Brew" in view of Mullet et al. (Patent Number: 5,638,523), hereinafter Mullet.

7. As to claim 1, Brew discloses a method for controlling access to secured information presented on a display (FIG. 10), comprising: determining whether a user is authorized to access said secured information ([0085], lines 5-7 and [0086], lines 5-7); and, in response to said determining, provide said user with said secured information on said display ([0086], lines 9-13, FIG. 4, [0051], lines 1-4).

Brew doesn't explicitly disclose a method for a predetermined region of a computer generated original image presented on a display, comprising: distorting said original image to produce a distorted region for said predetermined region. However, Mullet discloses a method for a predetermined region (FIG. 3a) of a computer generated original image presented on a display (FIG. 1, item 21, FIG. 3a), comprising: distorting said original image (FIG. 3a, column 5, lines 63-67, "magnifying") to produce a distorted region (FIG. 3, item 13) for said predetermined region (column 5, lines 58-67, Mullet teaches of distorting a predetermined region by choosing an area to view in detail within the image map, i.e. FIG. 3a, item 13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by distorting an original image to produce a distorted region for a predetermined region as taught by Mullet in

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order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing through information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

8. As to claim 2, Brew discloses a method further comprising, a response to said determining ([0086], lines 9-13, FIG. 4, [0051], lines 1-4). Brew doesn't explicitly disclose uncovering a distorted region. However, Mullet discloses a method for uncovering a distorted region (FIG. 3a, column 5, lines 63-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by uncovering a distorted region as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing through information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

9. As to claim 3, Brew discloses the method wherein said determining further comprises receiving authentication information from said user ([0085], lines 11-12) and comparing said authentication information to stored authentication information for said user (FIG. 10, [0085], lines 5-7 and lines 11-15).

10. As to claim 4, Brew discloses the method wherein said authentication information includes a user identification number and a password ([0085], lines 11-12).

11. As to claim 7, Brew doesn't explicitly disclose the method of receiving a signal from said user to select said predetermined region. However, Mullet discloses the

method of receiving a signal from said user to select said predetermined region (column 4, lines 41-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by creating a method of receiving a signal from said user to select said predetermined region as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

12. As to claim 8, Brew doesn't explicitly disclose the method wherein said signal is generated by moving a cursor on said display with a pointing device. However, Mullet discloses the method wherein said signal is generated by moving a cursor on said display with a pointing device (column 4, lines 41-43, "cursor control device").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by creating a method of receiving a signal from said user to select said predetermined region with a pointing device as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

13. As to claim 9, Brew doesn't disclose the method wherein said pointing device is a mouse. However, Mullet discloses the method wherein said pointing device is a mouse (column 8, lines 60-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by creating a method of receiving a signal from said user to select said predetermined region with a mouse as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

14. As to claim 10, Brew discloses the information is secured information ([0086], lines 9-13). Brew doesn't explicitly disclose information that is detailed information. However, Mullet discloses information that is detailed information (column 5, lines 63-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by creating a method of displaying secured information in detailed view as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

15. As to claim 11, Brew doesn't explicitly disclose the method wherein said detailed information is a magnified image. However, Mullet discloses the method wherein said detailed information is a magnified image (column 5, lines 63-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by creating a method of displaying secured information in detailed using magnified image as taught by Mullet in

order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

16. As to claim 12, Brew discloses the method wherein said secured information is encrypted information ([0057], lines 1-7).

17. As to claim 13, Brew discloses a method comprises decrypting said encrypted information ([0098]). Brew doesn't explicitly disclose a method for distorting information. However, Mullet discloses a method for distorting information (FIG. 3a, column 5, lines 63-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by creating a method for distorting information as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

18. As to claim 14, Brew doesn't explicitly disclose a method wherein the original image includes a graphic image, a photographic image, and a text image. However Mullet discloses a method wherein the original image includes a graphic image (FIG. 3a), a photographic image (FIG. 7), and a text image (FIG. 4b).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by creating a method

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wherein said original image includes a graphic image, a photographic image, and a text image as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

19. As to claim 15, Brew doesn't explicitly disclose the method wherein said distorting further includes: creating a lens surface for said distorted region; and, transforming said original image by applying a distortion function defining said lens surface to said original image. However, Mullet disclose the method wherein said distorting further includes: creating a lens surface for said distorted region (column 4, lines 20-24); and, transforming said original image by applying a distortion function defining said lens surface to said original image (FIG. 2a, column 5, lines 8-17, FIG. 3a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by transforming an image by applying a distortion function defining a lens surface to the original image as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

20. As to claim 16, Brew doesn't explicitly disclose the method wherein said creating further includes displaying a graphical user interface ("GUI") over said distorted region for adjusting said lens surface. However, Mullet disclose the method wherein said creating further includes displaying a graphical user interface ("GUI") over said distorted region for adjusting said lens surface (column 1, lines 65-67, FIG. 3a, FIG. 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by including a graphical user interface as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

21. As to claim 20, Brew disclose a method for accessing information presented on a display (FIG. 10), comprising: determining whether a user is authorized to access said information ([0085], lines 5-7 and [0086], lines 5-7); and, in response to said determining, to provide said user with said information on said display ([0086], lines 9-13, FIG. 4, [0051], lines 1-4).

Brew doesn't explicitly disclose a method for accessing detailed information for a predetermined region, comprising: distorting said original image to produce a distorted region for said predetermined region of a computer generated original image to provide said user with said detailed information. However, Mullet discloses a method for accessing detailed information for a predetermined region (FIG. 3A), comprising: distorting said original image (FIG. 3a, column 5, lines 63-67, "magnifying") to produce a distorted region (FIG. 3, item 13) for said predetermined region of a computer generated original image (column 5, lines 58-67, Mullet teaches of distorting a predetermined region by choosing an area to view in detail within the image map, i.e. FIG. 3a, item 13) to provide said user with said detailed information (FIG. 3a, item 13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by distorting an original image to produce a distorted region for a predetermined region to provide detailed information as taught by Mullet in order to "efficiently browse though the information displayed on the screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 57-58)". Furthermore, one would be motivated to do so to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

22. Claims 5-6 and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brew in view of Mullet in further view of Foley et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0087894 A1).

23. As to claims 5 and 6, neither Brew nor Mullet disclose receiving authentication information through a dialog box. However, Foley discloses a method of receiving authentication information through a dialog box ([0026], lines 5-7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew and Mullet by receiving authentication information through a dialog box as taught by Foley in order to provide a authentication system with "improved security and minimal overhead for users and merchants (Foley, [0009])". Furthermore, one would be motivated to do so to "integrate a system with various smart cards and internet web pages and other services by various card issuers and merchants. (Foley, [0009])"

24. As to claim 18, neither Brew nor Mullet disclose the authentication information is biometric information. However, Foley discloses the authentication information is biometric information ([0026], lines 21-23).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew and Mullet by including biometric information as part of authentication information as taught by Foley in order to provide a authentication system with "improved security and minimal overhead for users and merchants (Foley, [0009])". Furthermore, one would be motivated to do so to "integrate a system with various smart cards and internet web pages and other services by various card issuers and merchants. (Foley, [0009])"

25. As to claim 19, neither Brew nor Mullet disclose the method wherein said biometric information includes fingerprint, iris pattern, voice pattern, and DNA pattern information. However, Foley discloses the method wherein said biometric information includes fingerprint, iris pattern, voice pattern, and DNA pattern information ([0026], lines 21-27).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew and Mullet by including biometric information as part of authentication information as taught by Foley in order to provide a authentication system with "improved security and minimal overhead for users and merchants (Foley, [0009])". Furthermore, one would be motivated to do so to

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"integrate a system with various smart cards and internet web pages and other services by various card issuers and merchants. (Foley, [0009])"

26. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brew in view of Mullet in further view of Robertson et al. (Patent Number: 5,670,984).

27. As to claim 17, Brew doesn't explicitly disclose the method wherein said lens surface includes a focal region and a base and said GUI includes: a slide bar icon for adjusting a magnification for said lens surface; a slide bar icon for adjusting a degree of scooping for said lens surface; a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said focal region; a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said base; a move icon for adjusting a location for said lens surface within said original image; a pickup icon for adjusting a location for said base within said original image; and, a fold icon for adjusting a location for said focal region relative to said base.

However, Mullet discloses the method wherein said lens surface includes a focal region (FIG. 2a, item 15, column 4, lines 20-26) and a base and said GUI includes: a slide bar icon for adjusting a magnification for said lens surface (column 5, lines 10-13); a slide bar icon for adjusting a degree of scooping for said lens surface (column 5, lines 8-17); a move icon for adjusting a location for said lens surface within said original image (FIG. 3d, column 6, lines 20-22); a pickup icon for adjusting a location for said base within said original image (FIG. 2a, item 11, column 4, lines 23-24, "crosshair");

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by including a slide bar icon for adjusting a magnification for said lens surface; a slide bar icon for adjusting a degree of scooping for said lens surface; a move icon for adjusting a location for said lens surface within said original image and a pickup icon for adjusting a location for said base within said original image as taught by Mullet in order to "provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)."

Neither Brew nor Mullet explicitly disclose a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said focal region; a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said base; and, a fold icon for adjusting a location for said focal region relative to said base. However, Robertson discloses a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said focal region (FIG. 4c, item 212', column 6, lines 35-45, which describes image lens can be adjusted); a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said base (FIG. 4c, item 214, column 6, lines 35-45, which describes view plane can be adjusted); and, a fold icon for adjusting a location for said focal region relative to said base (FIG. 4c, column 6, lines 35-45, which describes viewpoint V can be adjusted)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew and Mullet by including a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape

for said focal region; a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said base; and, a fold icon for adjusting a location for said focal region relative to said base as taught by Robertson in order to provide "a system that made quicker by generating and combining all the necessary transforms, and then rendering the objects of the full image through the combined transform (Robertson, column 4, lines 42-46)."

Conclusion

28. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See accompanying PTO 892.

Nelson et al. (Pub. No.: US 2003/0179237 A1) discloses a GUI that provides a user with the ability to manipulate display objects.

Soohoo (Patent No.: US 6,590,583 B2) discloses a method of magnifying image of a selected region of the original image.

Jogo (Pub. No.: US 2003/0048447 A1) discloses a method for image cropping and synthesizing.

Kerr et al. (Patent Number: 5,227,771) discloses a method for resizing window size on a display.

Abe (Patent No.: US 6,584,237 B1) discloses a method for magnifying image.

Sarfeld (Patent No.: US 6,633,305 B1) discloses a method for generating magnified image data by magnifying the selected basic image data.

Barton et al. (Patent No.: US 6,956,590 B1) discloses a method of providing visual continuity when panning and zooming with a map display.

Ramage (Patent Number: 4,790,028) discloses a method for generating variably scaled display.

Mumford (Patent Number: 5,321,807) discloses a method of uncovering window.

Sciammarella et al. (Patent No.: US 6,320,599 B1) discloses a method of zooming scale indicator in computer graphics.

Buxton et al. (Patent Number: 5,798,752) discloses a user interface having simultaneously movable tools and cursor.

Bianco et al. (Patent No.: US 6,256,737 B1) discloses a computer program product for allowing access to enterprise resources using biometric devices.

Stone et al. (Patent Number: 5,818,455) discloses an image display feature presented in an original image using the model data structure from which the original image was produced.

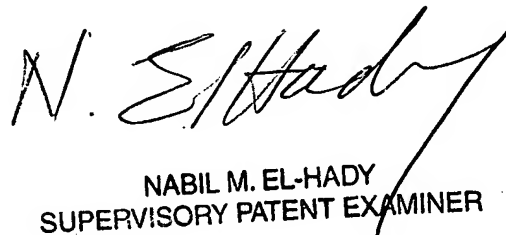
Amro et al. (Patent Number: 5,950,216) discloses a method of displaying a dialog box in a predetermined region for user input.

29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Suman Debnath whose telephone number is 571 270 1256. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 am to 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nabil M. El-Hady can be reached on 571 272-3963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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